



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
28 February 1992

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Further on OAU Minister's Ordinary Session

Egyptian Minister on Libya, Africa

NC2702190592 Cal MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT
27 Feb 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Feb (MENA)—Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa expressed his satisfaction today at the progress achieved in talks between the Palestinians and Israelis during the second round of Arab-Israeli talks currently being held in Washington. He said that the progress is represented in the exchange of proposals, regardless of the contents of these proposals.

Musa said the exchange of ideas between the Palestinian and Israeli delegations shows some seriousness in the negotiations. This is what we have been calling for, he said, noting that Egypt has repeatedly asked Israel to demonstrate its seriousness.

Musa made these comments at an international press conference he held today in Addis Ababa, where he is taking part in the OAU Ministerial Council meetings.

In his press conference, Musa called for exchanging proposals and papers during the Syrian-Israeli and Lebanese-Israeli talks in accordance with the land-for-peace formula, UN Security Council Resolution 242, and the principles of international legitimacy.

Discussing the Palestinian aspect of the talks, Musa underlined that the Palestinians should be granted "full autonomy," adding that the lands in question are "Palestinian lands" and not "free-for-all" territories.

What counts is that we now believe that true negotiations have begun between the Arab states and Israel, he said.

The Egyptian official discussed how the OAU can develop a methodology to help it cope with current world changes, saying that a new "mechanism" will be developed to tackle African disputes in a manner that agrees with world changes. He said the discussion methodology has been improved to be concise, leaving out flowery preambles in order to save time and concentrate on action. Musa added that the evening session held yesterday was a model of the new methodology. A total of 12 very important topics were discussed, he said, at the council's longest meeting ever; it lasted seven hours.

Musa added that as chairman of the OAU Ministerial Council he presented a "conclusion" on the Libya issue to the council comprising the outcome of intensive contacts he held and the debate during the council's meeting. Musa said his conclusion reemphasizes UN Security Council Resolution 731. We were not working against that resolution, he said, but rather within its context in an attempt to safeguard international legitimacy, protect Libya's sovereignty, and avoid the use of military force.

He said that all states are aware of the efforts being made by Egypt, pointing out that President Mubarak's current

visit to France, his talks with U.S. President George Bush, and the recent contacts with brother Libyans to deal with this issue. He added that brother Africans know that Egypt is playing a major role and that they have confidence in the way Egypt is tackling the issue. Emphasizing that Libyan sovereignty and international legitimacy must be safeguarded, he said: We are acting within the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 731, not against it.

The Egyptian foreign minister described the Somali issue as "very serious" and called on the warring factions there to stop the ongoing fighting and begin a reconciliation process. He pointed out that there are several proposals to send peace-keeping forces to Somalia, noting that this cannot be done unless a cease-fire is achieved. Musa added that the OAU Ministerial Council has agreed to set up a group headed by the OAU chairman to monitor and follow-up on developments in Somalia. Musa said Egypt has officially asked the Arab League to handle the Somali problem, adding that the League has already held an emergency meeting and set up a committee which visited Somalia and held contacts with the United Nations and the OAU. He added that Egypt has requested that the Somali issue be included on the agenda of the OAU Ministerial Council, which already adopted a resolution to resolve this issue.

Musa noted that Egypt is the only state which still has an operating embassy in Mogadishu. This puts Egypt in a good position to establish contacts with the various parties there, he said.

Asked whether any specific steps have been taken to resolve any African problems, Minister Musa said that the OAU chairman's report to the ministerial council underlined the need to develop a "certain mechanism" within the organization to resolve such issues. He said the council discussed several proposals on how the OAU should resolve these problems on its own. He noted that work is under way to determine the steps to resolve disputes.

Libyan Official Meets Ministers

LD2802133192 Tripoli JANA in English 1805 GMT
26 Feb 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, Al Nawwar 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The secretary of the people's committee for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation met today in Addis Ababa with the foreign ministers of Mauritania, Burkina, Mali, Ghana, Senegal, Angola and the Liberian ambassador to the Organization of African Unity.

During this meeting the exceptional relations between the Great Jamahiriyah and these countries was discussed and also a number of issues of mutual concern later in the day the secretary met 'Amr Musa the Egyptian foreign minister and the current head of the 55th session of the foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity, the foreign minister Mauritania, and the current

president of the foreign ministry of the Arab Maghreb Union. During this meetings the various officials examined and discussed the matters arising in the proceedings of the 55th. session of the foreign ministry of the O.A.U. which is taking place in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa. This morning during the morning session of the 55th. session of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the O.A.U. such matters as the administrative and financial business of the organization were discussed as well as the general financial report.

Libyan Official Condemns Terrorism

LD2702200792 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Text] The brother secretary of the General People's Committee for External Liaison and International Cooperation has affirmed the Great Jamahiriya's condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and emphasized the Great Jamahiriya's sympathy with the families of those who died in the two aircraft incidents, the American and the French.

In a speech delivered at the 55th session of the OAU foreign ministers, currently taking place in Addis Ababa, he said that the Great Jamahiriya has taken all legal actions, in accordance with relevant legal measures, following the accusation that two Libyan citizens were responsible for the Lockerbie incident.

He said the Great Jamahiriya has asked the United States, Britain, and France to provide it with the files and evidence of their investigation, but those countries are not demonstrating any willingness to cooperate with the Great Jamahiriya in ascertaining the truth. The Great Jamahiriya has called for the case to be arbitrated by the International Court of Justice or any other neutral international court, in which judges from the United States, Britain, and other countries could participate. He pointed out that the accused remains innocent until proven guilty.

The brother secretary pointed out that the Great Jamahiriya has asked for the problem to be solved in accordance with international law, if it is a political issue, or on the basis of generally recognized laws, if it is a legal issue. He emphasized the Great Jamahiriya's desire to ascertain the truth, and to give the perpetrators a deterrent punishment.

He affirmed the Great Jamahiriya's adherence to the principles and bases of the UN charter, and its support for the UN's work to develop and consolidate cooperation among all countries within a framework of love and respect. He pointed to the need for all countries to adhere to the spirit of the UN Charter and the principles of international law.

Mozambique Minister on Renamo Talks

MB2702090492 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi has said in Addis Ababa that progress has been made in talks with the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], stressing that the Mozambican people will only feel happy once peace is achieved. Addressing the OAU Council of Ministers' session on southern Africa, Mocumbi said that Mozambique is still suffering from violence carried out by Renamo despite the efforts that have been made by the current government.

Somalia, South Africa Decisions Passed

EA2702205592 Addis Ababa ENA in English 1742 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Feb (ENA)—The OAU Council of Ministers today passed decisions on the situation in Somalia and latest developments in South Africa.

The 55th regular session of the OAU Council of Ministers, after reviewing the situation in Somalia, called upon the belligerent factions in Mogadishu to "honour fully" the pledges they had made in New York earlier to cease hostilities immediately and to maintain a cease-fire. It urged them to cooperate with the joint mission to Somalia composed of the OAU, the UN, the Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization in the mission's efforts to conclude a cease-fire agreement aimed at restoring peace and stability in the country "without further delay." The Council stressed that the joint mission commanded the full support of the OAU as well as the international community as a whole.

On the situation in South Africa, the OAU Council of Ministers said the question of "a phased approach to sanctions" has now become a reality, adding, however, that there is still need for international pressure. Military sanctions should be maintained in accordance with the mandatory arms embargo imposed by the Security Council, it was stated.

The ministerial council said the relaxation of economic pressures on South Africa imposes on the international community, and more particularly on those countries with influence on Pretoria, a special responsibility to maintain diplomatic pressure and "guard against retrogression."

Noting that the OAU should support the negotiating process leading to the ending of apartheid, the council mandated the secretary-general to "establish and pursue whatever contacts are essential in support of the process of negotiations both outside and inside South Africa." The secretary general is to work closely with the liberation movements whose negotiating capacity all OAU member states were called upon to strengthen.

The African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress were called upon to submit urgently to the OAU secretary-general their views on the nature, scope and functioning and location of the proposed monitoring group whose role at this stage of the struggle was

described as highly valuable. The OAU Council of Ministers finally requested the leaders of the Frontline States and of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa to do their utmost to bring about "the understanding, unity, and cohesion" of the liberation movements.

French Paratroopers To Reinforce Ndjamen Forces*AB2802104092 Paris AFP in French 1011 GMT
28 Feb 92*

[Text] Paris, 29 Feb (AFP)—France yesterday evening sent a company of 120 paratroopers to Ndjamen, the capital of Chad, to reinforce the French troops permanently stationed there, the French minister of defense announced today.

The men of the 3d Marine Infantry Airborne Regiment are from Bouar in the Central African Republic, the minister explained in a communique. Before sending this reinforcement, France already had 1,250 men in Chad under the "Sparrow Hawk" agreement."

Prime Minister Discusses National Situation*AB2702154092 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 26 Feb 92*

[News conference given by Prime Minister Jean Bawoyeu Alingue with the national press in Ndjamen on 26 February; reporters not identified—recorded]

[Text] [Alingue] Reporters, for some days, our country has been experiencing a climate of insecurity, discontent, and confrontation. In fact, within a few weeks, the serenity that we have patiently succeeded in restoring, notably, with the announcement of the decrees on parties, the establishment of a national conference preparatory committee, and the release of political detainees arrested following the 13 October and Lake Chad events, has given way to concern, confusion, and uncertainty among our compatriots who are somewhat at a loss and are beginning to have doubts. It is obvious that the insecurity reigning in the capital, which is marked by assassinations, armed robbery, and other acts of vandalism, could only lead to undermining the confidence restored in the country on 1 December 1990.

It goes without saying that those who foster such an atmosphere are not only violating national solidarity, the joining link in any civilized society, but they are also harming the very existence of the society by particularly complicating the task of the government which intends to restore peace, equip the country with institutions, and put a stop to fratricidal clashes which, for decades, have marked relations between citizens of the same country. Some of our countrymen must be tempted to believe that the answer to these deviations lies in violence and confrontation but this would be creating a spiral of violence capable of deviating us from our immediate objectives, namely, the organization of a national conference and the establishment of institutions desired by the people.

The duty of the government is to avoid all side-slipping which might delay for a longer time the fixed electoral timetable. The construction of Chad is not the matter of an individual or a group of individuals. It depends on the entire Chadian people, men and women, young and old, soldiers and civilians, if all of them are conscious of the

stakes and speak the language of reason. This is why passions have to die down and give way to courage which each and everyone must arm himself with in order to contribute to the achievement of our common objective.

For its part, the government has just adopted a number of measures. These measures should succeed in calming people's minds and making evildoers who act under the cover of the Army fail in their ventures. For us, the democratization of Chad is more than a bet; it a challenge that has to be met by paying the price. All this will go down in history.

Concerning the Army, its reorganization has been delayed by a number of unwieldy setbacks that the government must strive to identify and overcome in order to set up a genuinely national, coherent, and disciplined Army. May all those who identify themselves with this goal give their support to government action so that tomorrow we may all be proud that after over 25 years we would have built and created a viable and prosperous country for the benefit of all of its sons. Now, gentlemen, I am ready to answer your questions.

[Reporter] Well, Mr. Prime Minister, the official Chadian press—both government and independent—with its representatives present here, is very happy about this opportunity that you are offering us today. Together, we are going to try to review the situation in our country.

So, Mr. Prime Minister, for some time now, either in Ndjamen or elsewhere, the country has experienced a number of events that have almost upset our national life. Today, we want to know the situation in the country.

[Alingue] The situation in the country, as I said in my introductory statement, can be summed up in the state of mind of our compatriots who are concerned about insecurity. As I also told you in that statement, many compatriots thought these events were either nurtured or desired. But I think that is not the case. However, it can be said that all these events have been brought under control, security is being restored. Although people's worries have not been dissipated, as far as the government is concerned, the country is calm today, and now, we are working to ensure that this peace of mind will be strengthened so that security will return.

[Reporter] Mr. prime minister, what exactly happened on 21 February?

[Alingue] What happened on 21 February is that attackers came in through two roads; one group took the Kassi road and the other took the bridge. What attracted our attention early that morning were the gunshots heard from the bridge side. The attackers besieged the police station, which was not really their target, to get weapons. Today, we can say, after the investigations and in view of those arrested with their weapons in hand, that it was a well-prepared insurrection, and that those behind all those acts were soldiers. Those soldiers were either

unhappy about their conditions or frustrated, but nevertheless this was no reason for launching such an attack. Actually, that insurrection was well-prepared as proved by the banners left behind by the attackers.

Also, from the documents found, we now know that it was a National Awareness Committee for Peace and Democracy that masterminded all this to achieve a purpose we do not yet know. Nevertheless, their objective was to sow seeds of insecurity in the country, and we believe that the wards that were targeted, were namely Chagoua and (Monsad). The attackers told us that these wards.... [Alingue changes thought] We repeat that the police station was not the attackers' objective but, they rather besieged those wards to somewhat have them under their control.

This action was aimed at replunging us into civil war, because the security forces would have tried to repel the attackers, and Ndjamenas would have again be put to fire and sword. There are facts showing that the attackers carefully prepared their acts. We can mention as examples some statements [words indistinct] of the Air Force were put on the alert. We have evidence and reports on this point. To us, it is an insurrection that they were planning, which was going to lead us into a difficult situation for our country. Fortunately and with thanks to God, the situation was brought under control militarily, and concerning security, the situation is well under control.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] in view of the preparations, could one not think of an abortive coup?

[Alingue] Well, it was an abortive coup d'etat. I confirm that it was an insurrection that failed.

[Reporter] Mr. prime minister, according to some sources, the 21 February events [words indistinct] either to stop the opponents or to (?prevent) the holding of democratic elections. What do you think about those allegations?

[Alingue] You know, one cannot describe a situation or events that seriously jeopardize peace and put into question the government's program as a scenario set up by the government. Generally, such explanations are quite easy to give. It might be possible for some to say that the government set up this scenario. However, government has in no way done so. Whatever the government may be, its aim is to ensure that Chad has a program and continues this program toward the democratization and security of the country, and it cannot in any way create a scenario to, as it were, halt the process. It can in no way set up such a scenario to hamper its own efforts, while at the same time showing all its goodwill, as I have just said.

We are preparing for the national conference, and in this regard, we have set up a commission. Saying at the same time that we are setting up a scenario, I believe, is not

easy. Those who say so are fully responsible for their statement. The government has no intention to hinder the democratic process.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, to bear out your statements, can you give the names of a few members of the National Awareness Committee?

[Alingue] At this point, I do not want to cite names. Some names have been cited, but I will not cite anyone because our investigations are still under way. When we have completed them, we will release the names. Those who will be arrested will be turned over to the Justice Department.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, you stated recently that investigations into the murder of Mr. Behidi were progressing and that there was a very reliable lead. Since your statement, what has been discovered? Who are the murderers and what will be their fate?

[Alingue] Yes, I stated that we had a very reliable lead, which enabled us to find Mr. Behidi's car in a street in Ndjamenas. The investigations are going on. You know that in such cases, murderers always create confusion. Our investigations are going on. We believe that the assassins will definitely be found and arrested. The government and the Criminal Investigation Department have clues that will make it possible to arrest the murderers and bring them to trial.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, I would like to go back to the first problem: the 21 February events. There is the widespread feeling in Ndjamenas that whenever such incidents occur, there is general confusion. This seriously affects the credibility of the government [words indistinct]. What are the figures [words indistinct] the number of the assailants? What did they do? What were their various strategies and what were their military objectives? It has been learned from various sources that these incidents resulted in the death of many Chadian citizens. Can you tell us [words indistinct] the magnitude of these incidents?

[Alingue] You are going back to this question because you have not been convinced by what I told you. My earlier accounts of the events have (?probably) not convinced you. You know, as I said, the government has no point in mounting a scenario to threaten the lives of its citizens. You know we cannot.... [Alingue changes thought] I categorically deny this. I told you that the 21 February pogrom was perpetrated by assailants who had planned their action. We have discovered that they were soldiers. We have already shown on television everything that we found at the scene of the attack or retrieved from the assailants—dresses [as heard], shoes, bracelets. This could not have been fortuitous. [sentence as heard] No, the regime did not fabricate this.

You also spoke of people killed; we deplored the loss of lives. About 10 people were killed and many were wounded. We regret all these victims. Our current efforts are aimed at appeasing the minds and searching districts

of Ndjamenas such as [words indistinct], which is a military camp. Despite all speculations, we sent the minister of defense and the chief of staff there to see what had happened. There are a lot of unfounded rumors in Ndjamenas. Up until now, the number is.... [Alingue changes thought] As the security forces advanced, some people fired at them and following their riposte, seven people were killed. But there are a lot of rumors.

You asked me to specify the number of assailants. We do not know exactly how many they were. We believe that they were about 100. According to information at our disposal, they planned an insurrection in Ndjamenas, and they were already active. They had already completed preparations and were left with carrying out their plans. That is when they were frustrated.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, (concerning) insecurity a number of measures have been taken during the last extraordinary cabinet meeting [words indistinct].

[Alingue] Indeed the cabinet met on 18 February and adopted some measures. These events took place on 21 February. I do not think that one can say that we are seeing the effects of these measures already. As I said a while ago, those who masterminded that insurrection prepared their plan long ago. They did not plan their act just before the measures were adopted.

Let me brief you about the measures adopted. These measures took effect as from 20 February. Sector Five was almost withdrawn from its position in Ndjamenas. Most of the Republican Guard also withdrew from Ndjamenas. We were hoping to complete this troop withdrawal when the [name indistinct] suddenly slowed down our pace and brought us back. Today, we have been seeing military vehicles of all kinds reappear in town and this led to that attack on the Chagoua Bridge checkpoint. However, the ministerial commission is pursuing its mission for the implementation of the measures adopted by the Cabinet. At the level of army and outside the soldiers detained following the (blast) and the [words indistinct] sited in Ndjamenas, all other soldiers must be relocated outside Ndjamenas. The regular wearing of the army uniform—trousers, vests, berets, or caps—must be [word indistinct]. This means that the wearing of any other type of uniform [words indistinct] with pistol hanging on the belt, is forbidden. [Words indistinct] expect when travelling in military convoys in the Sahel areas. The carrying and transporting of [words indistinct] and munitions in the township areas by soldiers on foot or on board vehicles will be strictly regulated and only be authorized when on special missions.

Concerning the movement of [word indistinct] vehicles from region to another or from outside into Ndjamenas, this will be authorized only with the joint prior agreement of the minister of defense and the chief of general staff of the (Chadian Armed Forces). This means that all vehicles (found on the roads) must show their permits. The Gendarmerie will carry out these checks

mainly in town and it must ensure the strict implementation of these measures. And I must add that the gendarmes themselves must wear regular uniforms, be disciplined, and respect the citizens. Diplomatic vehicles and those of international and non-governmental organizations are not affected by these checks the gendarmes are to carry out on all vehicles, including motorbikes. In Ndjamenas township, security units will be set up in each ward. These units are already operational with policemen on patrols. These township patrols will be handled by the Gendarmerie and the police. In each municipality, in liaison with the district head, the ward head will identify the sensitive areas.

Those were, in a nutshell, the practical measures which the Inter-Ministerial Council mapped out upon the basis of the measures adopted by the Cabinet and which we put into practice. These measures are expected to contribute to ensuring security of (the town). But, it is too early to say whether these measures (are bearing fruit). And concerning the attack on the Chagoua police station, can we say that this was connected with the effects of these measures? No, I think that all those measures should be implemented so that Ndjamenas is demilitarized. We must say that demilitarization is not easy in the situation in which we find ourselves. However, the government is taking steps and will take steps to ensure that all measures are implemented. We know that if there is ever any difficulty at all, we can seek the view of the head of state, who is the head of the Armed Forces, to give a helping hand to the implementation of those measures. But the government is determined, at all costs, to ensure the implementation of those measures.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, the question I am going to ask you is for details and clarification. Were the assailants at CA 6 soldiers only? If so, can we speak of mutiny? Or, were there civilians among them? If yes, then in this case, can we maintain that it was an abortive coup, as you said?

[Alingue] At this stage of the investigations we do not want to point out the persons who are behind this coup. But the investigations are still going on and will establish the responsibility all those involved.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, in view of the insecurity in Ndjamenas, some people think that your government must resign. What is your opinion on this issue?

[Alingue] Indeed, in the recent days, with what happened, some voices were raised to demand the government's resignation. Briefly, we are being asked to leave the boat at a time when it is caught in a whirlwind. A government does not resign in the face of (its own responsibilities). I think that the government must face up to the situation, must face the problem of security, it must meet the challenge of calming the minds of Chadians, which have been overheated by the actions of insecurity which have occurred. So for us and for me, it is not that we must resign to be able to say simply that tomorrow, others must come. I do not think that setting

up another government will solve Chad's problems, the problems of insecurity that we have had for decades. As you know, the problem of security is the outcome of the situation that we have been experiencing and continue to experience in our country. That is why we think that as responsible people we should not abandon our fellow countrymen at this present stage. We rather must do everything possible to restore security to our country.

This is what I think, because the government has a program. The problem of security is a global problem; it is not only a problem of the government, and if people are thinking that the government is incapable of ensuring the security, it is not at all so. I think that this call to resign is to draw the public authorities' attention to take their up their responsibilities; it is an appeal to the public authorities to assume their responsibility in the face of a serious situation facing our fellow countrymen. This is what I have to tell you.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, during the 16, 17, and 18 February demonstrations, some people within your government notably denounced these demonstrations. Can we know in which circumstances and conditions Chadians should express their disgust against a government?

[Alingue] I do not know what people you are talking about. Are talking about people in the government?

[Reporter] Yes. They got up and condemned this type of demonstration. I would like to know under what circumstances and in what conditions are Chadians authorized [words indistinct] tolerated to demonstrate their anger against the government which is just incapable of ensuring the security of the country. Under which circumstances can they demonstrate?

[Alingue] [Words indistinct] institutions, that is where voices can be raised. In reality, the government condemns the 17 and 18 February demonstrations and what took place in our country. We cannot in one way or the other leave people to loot the property of their fellow countrymen. We also said that Chadians were angry, that is why they demonstrated. And during this demonstration, the government assumed its responsibility to make sure that there were no derailments and that took place. But to say that voices were raised to say that the people have no right to demonstrate, I think to my knowledge, I do not know which member of government said this, but all the same, if this was said, it is not the government's wish. Maybe, the member of government who said this was exasperated by the situation and could probably have said that the demonstration was not authorized. It is not true that it was not authorized. When the people demonstrated to express their anger, it was so well conducted by all concerned that certain parties were unable exploit this situation as they would have liked. We left them with the opportunity to exploit, but they must not go beyond their limit and disturb the lives of fellow citizens. That is where the seriousness of the problem lies. Today, the government.... [Alingue changes though] When the demonstration took place, the

government took all the necessary measures to allow it to proceed—as known to all and to which some people expressed delight. But it is the government's role to ensure security. And if Chadians express their feelings, they must do so within a legal framework. Now that we have an assembly, the assemblymen will probably call the government's attention on the problems of security. Even today, we are discussing this directly with you because we do not have the institutions. All this is reality. But we are of the opinion that one must not just put people into the streets without organizing them. If there is any sort of derailment during these demonstrations, the government will always be accused and those who are behind the scene will act in such a way that nobody will accuse them. I think this is where the responsibility lies. But at any rate, everything went well. For the first time in their political lives, Chadians expressed their anger against a specific situation. That is why I say it is a call to the public authority to take measures; that is what Chadians want, and we did not condemn that.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, in your introduction you spoke of criminals who act under the mantle of the Army, and you have finally deplored a number of impediments that are hindering the reorganization of the Army. Now, concerning the problems militating against the reorganization of the Army, we want to know whether it is the Chadian military who refuses to be reorganized or the government that does not have the means of reorganizing the Army. Please, could you shed light on this point?

[Alingue] You know, when the government and first of all the president of the Republic decided to reorganize the Army, we knew that there would be obstacles in our way, in other words, we would be confronted with difficulties. As you certainly know, for two decades now our country has had no Army. And given that there is no organized Army answering to the government's orders, difficulties are bound to arise. But the government is bent on reorganizing the Army, and that is what we have committed ourselves to doing. We began this reorganization of the Army around June [1991]. With some regiments established, they must be equipped. It must also be said that the assistance of friendly countries, notably France, has helped us to begin this reorganization.

Concerning the impediments preventing this reorganization, it is fair to say that since the October 1991 events, no progress has been made. After the October events, we experienced the Lake events, and so on. All that slows down this reorganization, and finally, we more or less find ourselves in a situation that does not enable us to progress as we planned. That is why I have talked about impediments that slowed down the progress of the Army reorganization. And today, with all that we have, there is the need to prevent insecurity from prevailing on in the country, because this reorganization is essential for us to actually ensure security. If we do not reorganize the Army—and I have said it—some people under the cover

of the Army [words indistinct] do not respect Army discipline and endlessly spread insecurity in the country. So, that is what I am anxious to talk about reorganizing the Army and the impediments we are confronted with.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, will you tell us about the results that the government mission has brought from (Guera) [words indistinct]. Also, we have learned that the situation has not returned to normal at our borders. How is it actually? Finally, a third question about your future: I would like to know whether you are now a party leader?

[Alingue] Concerning the mission that went to [name indistinct]—you know that we sent a mission of dialogue, the government is keen about it—it is only through dialogue that we can restore peace in our country. The mission went there and met some elements and returned. It will go again, because we continue dialogue with our compatriots who, at a given time, thought of resorting to the use of arms.

Concerning our borders, you know that since December, we have been confronted with elements encamped in some parts of our neighboring countries. They attacked Chad in December, and the situation was brought under control. Some of them who survived returned there and reorganized themselves, and they continue to enroll some Chadians. Concerning all that today, however, we can say that the situation at our western border [word indistinct] is under control, and we think that in the days ahead, our diplomatic efforts with neighboring countries will help normalize the situation. You know that Chad shares borders with many countries and we seek security on both sides. This means that concerning this point, namely at our borders in the Lake region, the situation has been brought under control.

You are inquiring about my future? In fact, I had the occasion to speak about it in one of my press conferences—which are few and the press does not ask me too many questions. So you are asking me a question on my personal political future? I have already said that—and I

want to reaffirm—with some friends, we are setting up a political movement, which will come out very soon. This political movement intends to contribute its quota to the political life of Chad.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, this will probably be the last question. After all what has happened in the country, will that not have any repercussions on the timetable set up by the government—I mean the sovereign national conference?

[Alingue] On the government's side, we continue to maintain our timetable. Concerning the national conference today, the problem depends on the starting of the deliberations of the preparatory commission. The preparatory commission will have to submit the results of its deliberations, and the conference will take place. As far as we are concerned, we are maintaining the timetable, and we are working with the preparatory commission. As soon as they submit to us the conference details, everything will start. But I want to tell you that whatever the hitches that we may meet, the government meets, as far as we are concerned, the timetable will be maintained and the democratic process is irreversible, whatever some people may think. Probably this is what makes some people say that the government is mounting some scenarios to prevent the national conference. I must say that is not true. One must have faith in one's government and country. If many people think this is going to cause problems, I call on all my fellow countrymen to have faith in their country, and it is in this way that we shall together be able to bring security and peace in our country.

Former Interior Minister 'Rehabilitated'

*LD2702215792 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 26 Feb 92*

[Text] In Chad, former Interior Minister Mardom Bada Abbas who was arrested in October for an attempted putsch and then freed in January by President Idriss Deby has been completely rehabilitated. He has now been named president of the Provisional Council of the Republic.

Kenya

Moi Tells Guerrillas Trained Abroad To Surrender

EA2702193592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today told those Kenyans who had been sent for guerrilla training in Libya and Uganda to surrender and report to the government. The president said the government was aware of all those who had been sent outside the country for military training and who have now filtered back into the country. He said the government will take stern actions against those who failed to report to the authorities. President Moi said that the people who sent those young men for military training meant to use them in sabotage missions, and were now even making alarmist claims that the government wants to declare a state of emergency. President Moi was addressing a huge public rally at Eldoret sports grounds.

The president, however, assured Kenyans that the Kenya African National Union government will continue to guarantee peace and stability as it had always done. He said it is only a stable country that attracts foreign investors, adding that some of the utterances by the opposition could easily scare away investors. President Moi, however, said that despite the alarmist pronouncements, Kenyans and their friends abroad knew that the country continues to enjoy a conducive political and economic climate.

Noting that the economic development of a country also depended on industrial peace, President Moi cautioned matatu [minibus] operators against being used to disrupt peace. [passage omitted]

Red Cross Relief Convoy Departs for Somalia

EA2702193992 Nairobi KNA in English 1715 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Feb (KNA)—A convoy of 27 trucks carrying food supplies destined for war-torn Somalia has left the Kenyan border, the International Committee of the Red Cross Nairobi office has disclosed. In a press statement to KNA, the Red Cross said it had started a coastal relief operation targeting the region of Kismayu Brava, Merca, Maregh, and Obbia in its first phase. It added that five ships carrying 6,000 metric tonnes of relief supplies are to benefit approximately 700,000 suffering Somalis who have been displaced by the conflict.

The statement said that with the approval of the warring parties, operations to assist the wounded in the northern part of the city which were disrupted early this month have resumed. [sentence as received]

The statement continued to add that the coastal operation was faced by severe logistical constraints where Kismayu out of the five towns has proper port facilities.

Unloading of supplies for the other coastal towns was being carried out offshore by small fishing boats, often in rough seas.

Somalia

'Sporadic' Artillery Battles in Mogadishu

AB2702141092 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 27 Feb 92

[by David Chazan]

[Text] Mogadishu, Feb 27 (AFP)—Sporadic artillery battles rocked the Somali capital Mogadishu on Thursday as the Red Cross and aid agencies struggled to relieve the agony of hungry civilians who have borne the brunt of the carnage. About 100 wounded people, mostly civilians hit by shrapnel or stray bullets, are flooding into Mogadishu's hospitals each day, said Philippe Anhorn of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which is distributing desperately needed medicine in Mogadishu and food to other parts of Somalia.

Fighting between clan-based forces loyal to interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and General Mohamed Farah Aidid has claimed at least 5,000 lives in Mogadishu in the past three-and-a-half months.

The carnage shows no sign of abating despite repeated attempts by the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity to arrange a ceasefire. Each faction blames the other for the continued fighting, and so far there have been no direct talks between the two sides.

Fuel shortages often prevent surgeons from operating on the casualties, wounded in their homes by indiscriminate shelling, according to doctors at the city's three main hospitals.

Several thousand gallons of diesel fuel, much of which was donated by the European Community several months before the fighting erupted on November 17, are believed to be locked up in Mogadishu's fuel depot, more or less under the control of armed militiamen of different clans called the Ashamood. But neither side seems able to bring sufficient quantities of fuel to the hospitals as the depot is surrounded by heavily-armed teenagers doped up on "qat", a narcotic leaf chewed by most Somali men.

The youths, many wearing sunglasses, heavy metal T-shirts and women's wigs, have no apparent affiliation to either faction, but are among an estimated 15,000 armed looters terrorising Mogadishu's civilians, already decimated by war and hunger. The two sides together control about 5,000 fighters.

No relief agencies are currently distributing food because it is too dangerous in the volatile anarchy of the Somali capital, where a Belgian Red Cross worker was shot dead

in December while handing out food, which has grown increasingly scarce and expensive since the fighting began.

Tanzania

Zambian Envoy Summoned on Arrest of Immigrants

*MB2702181492 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 17 Feb 92 p 1*

[Text] Dar-es-Salaam, Thursday—Zambia high commissioner to Tanzania Paul Malukutula, was summoned to the foreign ministry here today to be told of the government's concern on the arrest of 120 suspected Tanzanian illegal immigrants.

The ministry of foreign affairs and international cooperation later said in a statement that it has asked Mr Malukutula to request his Government to either charge and prosecute the arrested persons in a court of law or release them.

"The high commissioner has been summoned to the ministry on this very disturbing issue," the statement said.

Tanzania was "monitoring" the situation and the Zambian Government had been asked through the high commissioner, to continue the tradition of resolving neighbourly problems amicably "to avoid unnecessary harassment of our people in the region."

The Tanzanian high commission in Lusaka reported to its home government yesterday that 120 Tanzanians were now languishing in Zambian jails following a clamp-down on illegal immigrants by the Government.

A Tanzanian consular officer in Lusaka claimed in the government owned daily, the DAILY NEWS today that of the 120 arrested Tanzanians, 10 had allegedly been issued with seemingly valid visas by Zambian immigration officers when they crossed into Zambia at different border posts.

Apart from Tanzanians the Zambian Government is now holding hundreds of illegal immigrants some of whom have been engaged in the illegal plunder of the country's mineral wealth, particularly emeralds on the Copperbelt and aquamarine, amethysts and red garnet in Southern Province.

Russian Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit 28 Feb

Met By Pik Botha

MB2802070692 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev says the Russian Federation and South Africa are both intent on establishing a new democratic order and he finds it hard to believe that the process should be opposed by some people.

Speaking on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport on an official visit to South Africa Mr. Kozyrev said the two countries were going through the same difficult process of transition. The South African foreign minister, Mr. Pik Botha, said South Africa and Russia found themselves in the midst of the changes taking place in the world and were in a good position to understand and assist each other.

Discussions to be held today would determine whether full diplomatic relations should be established between them.

Meets De Klerk; Extends Invitation

MB2802121192 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin has invited President F.W. de Klerk to visit Russia later this year. Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev has met the South African state president at the Union Buildings in Pretoria where he extended the invitation. Speaking after their meeting Kozyrev said Russia and South Africa shared the same goals of improving democracy and human rights. F.W. de Klerk said after the meeting that he looks forward to closer cooperation with Russia to the advantage of the people in both countries.

Discusses ANC With Mandela

MB2802152292 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1500 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] The president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, says that although he is opposed to an election or a referendum on an ethnic basis, it is important that the rightwing is defeated on the 17th of next month.

He said in Johannesburg that everything possible should be done to ensure that the forces of peace were victorious over the forces of reaction.

Mr Mandela said after a meeting with the Russian foreign minister, Mr. Andrey Kozyrev, that the ANC's office in Moscow would remain open, and that the organization would continue to cooperate closely with the Russians on issues such as the peace process and international affairs.

German Economics Minister Arrives on 4-Day Visit

Welcomed by Pik Botha

LD2702223692 Berlin ADN in German 1928 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Text] Johannesburg (ADN)—Economics Minister Juergen Moellemann has urged the white population of South Africa to vote "yes" in the forthcoming referendum on President de Klerk's reform policy. This is the clear position of the Federal Government, he said on arrival in Johannesburg today. A return to the policy of apartheid will destroy the hopes of the democratic world. He is determined to express this opinion clearly during his talks.

Moellemann, who was welcomed at Jan Smuts airport by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and who is on a four-day visit to South Africa as part of a promotion tour for investment in eastern Germany, sees no alternative to the policy of dialogue that has been started. Stable conditions are the precondition for economic activities, also for German companies in the southern part of Africa, he said. In times of civil war there will be no investment, he stressed, and pointed to German companies' great interest in becoming active in South Africa.

Moellemann said that during his meeting tomorrow (Friday) with Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, he will report on both the experience of the social market economy and on the collapse of socialism in the former GDR. There is no sense in repeating the failed communist experiment in another part of the world, he emphasized.

Following talks with leading South African politicians tomorrow, Moellemann will attend together with President Frederik de Klerk a festive banquet to mark the 40th anniversary of the German-South African Chamber of Trade and Industry.

Recommends EC Cooperation Treaty

MB2802121792 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1141 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—There is a good chance for economic recovery and increasing foreign investment in South Africa provided the reform process continues on its present track, German Economic Affairs Minister Juergen Moelleman said on Friday.

He told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news that if there was a "no" vote in the referendum, foreign investors would lose trust in South Africa and they would withdraw.

Mr Moelleman further said that after a "yes" vote the main work remained to be done and that was to reach a social consensus on a market system.

The new South Africa should be seen as part of southern Africa, he continued, but those who wished to return to socialist models would not find support from the European commission.

Mr Moelleman said he intended to recommend that the EC sign a co-operation treaty which would link Europe and South Africa, ending this country's isolation.

Supports 'Economic Codesa'

MB2802134892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1218 GMT 28 Feb 92

[By Bruce Willan]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—German Economic Affairs Minister Jurgen Moelmann on Friday [28 February] expressed his support for the idea of an economic Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], according to the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] Secretary-General Jay Naidoo.

Mr Naidoo told SAPA after a meeting between Mr Moelmann and the union movement, which lasted an hour and centered around current political issues in South Africa [SA] and the economy, that the minister had given his support to the idea of an economic negotiating forum to find solutions to South Africa's social needs such as the massive unemployment crisis.

The trade unionist said the visiting minister drew parallels between the economic and social problems facing an unified Germany and an emerging democratic South Africa.

However, Mr Naidoo made it clear that while COSATU called on foreign companies to begin investigating the possibility of investing in South Africa, no investments should be made until there was an interim government in place in the country.

Furthermore Mr Naidoo said the success of the unification of Germany lay in the economic negotiations between government, the labour force and employers.

He added that such tripartite negotiations held in SA would do much to solve the economic woes facing the new South Africa.

These negotiations would receive the full support of Mr Moelmann, said Mr Naidoo.

Mr Moelleman is on a whistle-stop tour of South Africa and has already met African National Congress President Nelson Mandela and South African based German businesses.

He is scheduled to address the SA-German Chamber of Commerce on Friday night at which SA State President F.W. de Klerk will also speak. The two men will, however, only have formal talks on Sunday.

On Saturday Mr Moelleman is scheduled to meet Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer and Trade and Industry Minister Derek Keys on Saturday.

Talks With Mandela, ANC

AU2802141492 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network
in German 1200 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Klaus Hofmaier report]

[Text] On 17 March, white South Africans are scheduled to vote on whether the reform process initiated by South African President Frederik Willem de Klerk should be continued or not. This date is most important for German Economics Minister Juergen Moelmann's visit to South Africa.

The minister, came, saw, and said that the message must be a yes in the upcoming referendum without any ifs and buts. A no would mean an end to any Western aid and Western investment. Investors would only come if the political situation is stable, the minister noted, thus implying the scenario of a civil war in the event the referendum failed.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who welcomed the German delegation at Johannesburg Airport last night, praised the values of democracy, emphasized the necessity of a multi-party system, and acknowledged his support for the freedom for everybody and the market economy. Germany deserves our gratitude, he told his guests, because it backed South Africa in its darkest days.

In his reply, the federal economics minister took up Botha's support for the market economy, not without emphasizing the social obligations of the market economy. He spoke out against both Manchester liberalism and nationalization.

This morning, in his talks with ANC President Nelson Mandela and other leading representatives of the South African liberation organization, the minister appealed to his partners to—quote—throw old political views overboard.

Nelson Mandela emphasized the need for foreign investment in South Africa, while the German economics minister pointed out that, as a democratic state, South Africa offers really fantastic opportunities for investors.

In talks between representatives of the German economy and ANC officials, it became clear that the ANC leadership is going through an economic learning process. The issue of nationalizing [word indistinct] of the South African economy is meanwhile being dealt with in a very moderate way. One is considering not doing it if one assumes political responsibility, it was stated cautiously.

The ANC representatives referred to the current economic crisis in South Africa, the drain of capital, the high level of unemployment and the loss of jobs, the housing shortage, and the lack of competitive strength of

the South African economy. That is why foreign investors should be encouraged and why one should create an attractive atmosphere for investment. It remains to be seen how this objective of the ANC's can be made compatible with the rejection of foreign bonds—German credit institutes have already become active in this connection. After all, the purpose of such bonds is to finance investments and thus create jobs.

The ANC would like to establish a development bank and has already sent a letter to Chancellor Helmut Kohl in this connection. The German side is discussing helping the ANC to formulate its economic policy. The need for training and further education measures was also underlined. In this connection, ANC representatives stressed that this—together with increased investment—would be the key to raising the standard of living, which in turn is the condition for lowering the birthrate among the black South African population, which is currently increasing strongly.

In a festive event due to be celebrated tonight on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the German-South African Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Minister Moellemann will give a lecture and make it clear to economic representatives of both countries that democracy, the guarantee for human rights, and the protection of minorities offer the only chance for the economic recovery of South Africa, which was forced to end race-related politics only through sanctions.

EC Statement Supports Codesa Negotiations

*MB2802083492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1800 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 27 SAPA—The European Community on Thursday [27 February] expressed the hope that the negotiation process initiated in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] would continue uninterrupted.

The Portuguese Embassy, on behalf of the EC member states, issued a statement regarding the calling of a referendum by President F.W. de Klerk.

"The process initiated in Codesa is of paramount importance to the whole southern African region. The community hopes that the process will continue uninterrupted and that early substantive progress will be achieved with the broadest possible support of the South African population.

"The community reaffirms its conviction that this negotiation process is an unique opportunity for the peaceful transformation of South Africa into a democratic, non-racial state and its full integration into the international community," the statement said.

Former Zambian President Arrives on Visit 28 Feb

*MB2802144792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1409 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—Former Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda arrived in South Africa on Friday afternoon for his first visit to South Africa.

He was met at Jan Smuts Airport, outside Johannesburg, by African National Congress [ANC] National Chairman Mr Oliver Tambo, ANC executive member Mr Alfred Nzo and Dr Oscar Dhlomo, chairman of the Institute for Multiparty Democracy [MPD], which has organized the four-day visit.

"We thank God that (State President Mr F.W.) de Klerk and (ANC President Mr Nelson) Mandela have formed Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] which we believe is the right way to go," Dr Kaunda said shortly after his arrival.

"We have come to learn and see what you are doing to change things to what they should be."

Dr Kaunda, dressed in an olive green safari suit and holding his trademark white handkerchief, said times had changed since his previous attempt in the late 1950s to visit South Africa.

"I was confined to the airport and I was not allowed out."

He was due to meet Mr Mandela on Friday afternoon and to address an MPD conference on Friday evening.

Parliament Adjourns Until 18 Mar for Referendum

*MB2702170492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1545 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] Parliament February 27 SAPA—A motion proposing that Parliament adjourn on Friday [28 February] to March 18 to allow time for the March 17 referendum campaign, was passed after debate in the House of Assembly on Thursday afternoon.

The minister of correctional services and leader of the House of Assembly, Mr Adriaan Vlok, replied to the debate and thanked the Democratic Party for its support in the motion.

He said the moment of truth has arrived for the Conservative Party [CP] as the referendum would show not only the National Party but also the CP what its future would be.

Mr Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) said earlier that the house was being asked to adjourn so that voters could be asked to choose between a CP or an ANC [African National Congress] government. In 1960 the country had voted to shake off the yoke of British rule and a "yes" vote in this referendum would remove that freedom.

"The nation (volk) was not prepared to serve under a civilized British administration and now you are asking for negotiations to sit under an ANC government."

Government Bans Carrying 'Dangerous Weapons'

*MB2802145792 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] The government has banned the carrying of dangerous weapons and firearms in public and a political gatherings. In a Government Gazette published today the deputy minister of law and order, Danie Schutte, defines a dangerous weapon as one which has been designed or manufactured as the object of inflicting injury, or any other object which may be used to inflict injury even if it was not designed for the purpose.

Schutte defines a political gathering as one which is organized with the intention to discuss, promote, or criticize the principles of a political party or organization. But Schutte specifically excludes from this definition any traditional cultural gathering, or any ceremonial gathering. The gazette does not distinguish between dangerous weapons and cultural weapons.

Minister Denies SADF Involved in Ivory Sale

*MB2802092592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2012 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 27 SAPA—The South African Police [SAP] have denied any knowledge of claims made by an international conservation organisation that the South African Defence Force [SADF] has been involved in international ivory smuggling.

Minister of law and order, Hernus Kriel, said the SAP's Endangered Species Protection Unit [ESPU] would investigate any substantial information received—regardless of the alleged level of involvement.

"To date, no such evidence has been submitted nor has any concrete evidence been uncovered during the investigation."

Mr Kriel reiterated the SAP's invitation to anyone who had any substantial evidence to submit it to South African authorities—inside the country or abroad.

The ESPU investigated 80 cases during 1991 in which 176 people were charged for being in unlawful possession of 120 elephant tusks, 2,782 blocks of ivory and 46 rhino horns.

Chamber of Commerce Assesses Referendum Outcome

*MB2802092492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1951 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 27 SAPA—The outcome of the March referendum will play a major role in international companies' assessment of investment in South Africa, the South African Chamber of Commerce [Sacob] said on Thursday.

Stating that Sacob did not get involved in politics, the organisation said in a statement the important nature of the referendum compelled it to identify some of the key issues at stake for South Africa in general and the business community in particular.

"Because of the decisive role of investment—both foreign and local—in a return to a substantial growth path, South Africa cannot afford to be isolated again from the world economy and its capital resources."

A high rate of economic growth was needed to face the enormous challenges that lie ahead, Sacob said, and South Africa had to normalise its external economic relationships and maximise its inherent human and other potential if it was to survive and grow.

To achieve satisfactory economic results a high level of confidence among businessmen both in South Africa and abroad was required, Sacob said.

The decision in the referendum would therefore play a major role when companies assessed the political risk of doing business in South Africa.

"The result should strengthen and not weaken business confidence so as to enhance investment, job creation and the addressing of urgent social needs."

The outcome could also have important implications for southern Africa as a region in that it would have to be attractive to overseas businessmen in a highly competitive world.

Taking all the factors into account, an outcome from the referendum which underscored the view of Sacob would be preferable, the organisation concluded.

—Sacob represents about 40,000 businessmen in South Africa through 102 chambers of commerce and industry, 70 national associations and 120 large corporations.

Venda Government Backs Whites-Only Referendum

*MB2802152692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1445 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—The military government in Venda backed the whites-only referendum on Friday and added its voice to the chorus for a "yes" vote.

Military ruler Brig M.G. Ramushwana said in a statement a "yes" vote would ensure peace and stability in the country and inspire investor confidence.

"It is also emphasised that Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] should proceed unhindered," he added.

ANC Invites Rights Groups To Inspect Camps

*MB2802133892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1252 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC], bidding to quell claims it was still holding prisoners in its camps outside the country, on Friday [28 February] invited international human rights bodies to inspect the camps.

"The ANC again reiterates that we have no prisoners.

"Those organisations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, that wish to inspect alleged prison camps are welcome to do so through countries concerned," it said in a statement.

On Thursday, the moderate International Freedom Foundation [IFF] grouping supported appeals apparently made by an United Nations backed organisation to the ANC to aid investigations of people allegedly murdered, or still held, in ANC prison camps.

The IFF said appeals in this regard to the ANC had been made by the International Society for Human Rights [ISHR], which the foundation said was backed by the UN.

According to an IFF statement, the ISHR had sent a letter to ANC General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, reiterating its protest about the matter.

The IFF noted several allegations: that over 500 people were still being detained by the ANC and that detainees had been tortured and executed.

The ANC had allegedly never responded to IFF demands that the prison camps be subjected to a Red Cross inspection.

The IFF had rejected the ANC's suggestion that a commission of inquiry including ANC members could perform such an inspection, saying this had to be done by a neutral party.

"As a major player in the political process in South Africa, the ANC can no longer avoid answering these allegations.

"The continued existence of these allegations will certainly raise the questions about the ANC's commitment to democratic participation in the new South Africa," said the IFF.

Bophuthatswana, ANC Talks 'Frank,' 'Direct'

*MB2702175692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] Mmabatho Feb 27 SAPA—The non-recognition of Bophuthatswana by the African National Congress [ANC], and the antipathy of the Bophuthatswana government to this stand, emerged as a major difference when the two sides met for six hours in Mmabatho on Thursday [27 February].

A Bophuthatswana Department of Information statement said the Bophuthatswana delegation, led by President Lucas Mangope, and the ANC delegation, led by Nelson Mandela, also discussed the creation of a climate of free political activity in the homeland, and prisoners on hunger strike.

They described the discussions as frank and direct, and agreed there were fundamental differences between the two sides.

They also agreed to consider ways of taking the talks further, with Mr Mandela saying meetings would be arranged by the Bophuthatswana minister of defence, Rowan Cronje, and ANC head of international affairs, Thabo Mbeki.

ZUM Secretary General Expelled From Post

*MB2802083692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1843 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] Harare Feb 27 SAPA—Zimbabwe Unity Movement [ZUM] Secretary-General Mr Masipula Sithole has been expelled from his post, ZUM official Mr Bernard Gwati announced on Thursday.

ZIANA National News Agency reports the decision to expel Mr Sithole on February 22 was taken because it was felt that his political activities were not in line with ZUM party policy.

The ZUM was conducting a clean-up operation to get rid of "undesirable, divisive and unscrupulous elements", said Mr Gwati.

He also denied allegations of a vote-of-no-confidence in ZUM President Mr Edgar Tekere, saying Mr Sithole was the only person in the organisation who had signed the no-confidence document.

Communist Party Secretary General Interviewed

*MB2702151892 Johannesburg CITY PRESS
in English 23 Feb 92 p 10*

[Interview with Chris Hani, South African Communist Party secretary general, by Sekola Sello; date and place not specified; words printed in boldface as published]

[Text] City Press, CP: **It is almost three months since you opted for the leadership of the SACP [South African Communist Party], do you have any doubts or regrets about that decision?**

Chris Hani; CH: I have no regrets whatsoever. My coming into the leadership of the party was a well-considered move. It was a result of organisations were unbanned. Despite the crisis in the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe, I feel that given the political and material conditions of the oppressed and exploited people in this country the SACP is a much-needed formation.

More than any other organisation, it represents and articulates the aspirations of the working people and the

poor. It is fully committed to the defence of the interests of the workers and the poor in this country. Therefore, I felt that I should be a part of that collective that will strengthen a formation that must ensure that when liberation comes into the country, the interests of the working people and the poor are not marginalised.

We feel that at all moments we have got to focus on their interests. We must admit that in this country capitalism bears the main responsibility for the poverty of our people. Capitalism and apartheid have been and are still like Siamese twins and you can never say it is not capitalism, it is apartheid. Both worked together to reap maximum profits. So for us in the party, this will be our main terrain of struggle, now and in the future.

So, I feel my decision was a correct and proper one. Some people are saying I destroyed my chances of being one for the top leaders in a future South Africa, I want to tell you I have never really gone into the struggle for personal rewards.

CP: Would it not have been wiser for you, as heir apparent, to have remained in the ANC [African National Congress] so that if and when the movement took over government, you would be in a better position to advance the interests of the workers and the poor?

CH: I don't think so. I think there was a bit of an element of romanticising me, if I can use that phrase. For most of my political life I have been involved in the armed struggle. I have been in the bush in Angola, I fought in Zimbabwe and probably I was one of the first leaders of the ANC to get inside the country in 1974 to try and build the underground. I think I did that because of my total commitment to the struggle... I have never seen the struggle as an armchair issue. I have always wanted to be involved totally in the struggle. For instance, I never felt it was correct for me to send cadres into South Africa and expect them to fight when I was not in a position to lift one or two fingers in the same direction.

Coming back to your question, the ANC is a multi-class organisation. And I don't think with my commitment to socialism, my passionate commitment to socialism, I would have been in a position to hold the ANC together. For me the natural road was in the SACP more than in the ANC.

I want to continue playing my part in the ANC because I want the workers to have a strong voice in the ANC.

We don't want an ANC that preoccupies itself with the fears of the capitalists and the rich and does not equally preoccupy itself with the fears of the poor and the unemployed.

CP: Is the party showing any signs of growth?

CH: The party is growing and I am amazed at the sort of growth given our slender resources. For a party which

has been in existence, in terms of being launched officially, for one-and-a-half years, I think we have grown beyond our expectations. Our strength is now over 30,000.

CP: The policies of the party, I think, would frighten potential investors and lead to serious economic problems. How do you intend attracting investors, considering the hostility they have shown to your policies?

CH: Let me make a political point before I answer your question. I think the people of South Africa should decide their economic policy. There is a certain intervention and interference which I find distasteful. We are under pressure now by foreign investors, monopolies and conglomerates to shape our economic policy in a certain direction. The people of South Africa are not even given a chance to sit down to look at themselves and look at their economy.

I don't think we should idolise investment as a panacea for economic problems. People should not feel that come investments, our problems are solved...we cannot allow, for instance, the sort of exploitation we see today in the mines, in the steel industry, in agriculture.

CP: How would you describe yourself? You have been labelled a radical in comparison to other ANC leaders and it has been said that you are anti-white.

CH: I consider myself radical because I want a radical transformation of the South African society. I want redistribution of the resources of this country. I want our people to have houses, to have proper schools and to participate in government. I am totally against elitism in government.

I am not anti-white. I would not have been in the party or ANC if I was. I am against whites who exploit our people. I am not anti-white as a race. I am anti oppression and oppression has been associated with whites and I have oppression and exploitation.

CP: Moving to Boksburg, Conservative Party [CP] territory, was this an act of defiance?

CH: I was not defiant nor was the choice political. I was not personally involved in that choice. My wife together with a few friends were hunting for houses.

I have never really considered this question of a house and property. I did not even know where Dawn Park was, I thought it was somewhere around Johannesburg.

I did not even go to the house because I did not want to expose myself to the owners who might close their minds if they saw it was Chris Hani—because of the perception whites have about me. I went there when we were actually moving in and to my amazement I saw it was in Boksburg.

Generally, I have never accepted that I should submit to threats from anybody. If I am threatened I become very stubborn. So, I said, well I am in Boksburg and I am

going to stay here. Some of my friends said there would be violence because I moved there, that I must move out. I said I am not going anywhere, I am staying here. Boksburg is South Africa and the CP must learn that even in places controlled by them, there are other people of different political persuasions who have as much right to stay there.

CP: Do you have any life outside politics?

CH: I have very little life outside politics. I get home at seven from Monday to Friday. My weekends are not mine. I am always addressing meetings, branch meetings, rallies. I am always out of Johannesburg. In Natal, Empangeni, Maritzburg, QwaQwa, Transkei, the Western Cape. This occupies 90-something percent of my time.

When I do have time, I spend it with my family. I have a wife (Limpho) and three daughters aged 20, 13 and 11. They are very unhappy. They think I ought to be organising myself in such a way that I have a little bit of time for them as well.

We are a close family despite the fact that I have really never stayed with them for more than six months since 1981. But, they always visited me whenever it was possible either in Mozambique or Zambia, and used to stay with me for four or five weeks. They have supported me in an amazing manner.

They have been very loyal to me and loyal to what I am doing.

CP: What does Hani do outside politics and family commitments?

CH: I am an avid reader of newspapers because I want to follow trends. I read a lot of classical novels by Dickens, by George Eliot, Jane Austen. I am reader of English poetry as well as African literature. I read Greek classical literature—the Iliad, Odyssey, that sort of thing. I listen to classical music, jazz, traditional African music as well as mbaqanqa.

I am a physical exercise fanatic. I exercise, I run, I swim and I believe that without doing these, I would not have been able to physically cope with the demands of the struggle.

South African Press Review for 28 Feb

MB2802131492

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Rightwingers Unlikely To Topple Government With No Vote—The Conservative Party, CP, “must now be realising the odds are stacked against it,” begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 27 February. “Overseas governments are issuing warnings of the dire consequences if South Africa returns to the racist policies of the past.” Big business also appears

to support a “yes” vote in the coming white referendum, which shows they would “clearly prefer to do battle with the ANC over their future, even if there is still a prospect of nationalisation, rather than accept the possibility of a Conservative Party victory and a return to sanctions, most of which have been lifted.” THE CITIZEN doubts there are enough rightwingers to topple the government with a “no” vote. “But the battle, lopsided as it might seem, is going to be a tough and interesting one.”

THE STAR

ANC Support for Referendum Yes Vote Shows ‘Political Maturity’—“The ANC [African National Congress] and its allies have made an intervention of great importance in tacitly urging their white supporters to vote ‘yes’ in the reform referendum,” declares Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 February in a page 18 editorial. “The careful statement issued by the alliance this week is a clear example of the political maturity that is developing among key negotiators as a result of the continuing Codesa experience.” The 17 March poll “is racist” and “no one could reasonably expect the ANC to endorse it wholeheartedly. But it is a reality, and the best route available to the organisation was to register its objections and then let the process run its course.”

BUSINESS DAY

Economic Hardship Causes Swing To Right—“The swing to the right in white politics, culminating in the Potchefstroom by-election defeat which drove President de Klerk to call the referendum, has been motivated as much by economic hardship as government’s perceived political sellout,” states Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 February in a page 12 editorial. “It is right to highlight the nightmarish consequences of saying ‘no’, but more emphasis should be placed on one simple truth: economic salvation for South Africa lies in political stability, and the only way this can be achieved is through a negotiated settlement.”

NEW NATION

NP Engineers Own Defeat in Potchefstroom—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 28 February-5 March in a page 12 editorial says President De Klerk’s announcement of a white referendum “may very well be his last master stroke in white politics and is certainly a classic case of turning an abysmal defeat into a prospective victory.” Furthermore, “it is clear though that the Nationalists engineered their own defeat in Potchefstroom so that they could justify the holding of a referendum.” The referendum will give De Klerk the “chance to build a new constituency for post tricameral parliament political battles.” However, “while De Klerk has dealt the rightwing a might strategic blow, he has also lost a major tactical weapon in his armour. Over the years, he used the rightwing as an important component of his strategy and repeatedly slowed down the process of change on the pretext that it was important for him to take white conservatives with him. Now, however, if he

gets a yes vote he will be denied that excuse and his chances of using delaying tactics win future are therefore minimised."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

White Referendum 'Politically Dishonest'—Ameen Akhalwaya writes in the "Politics" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English on 28 February-5 March that "for selfish reasons, De Klerk's threat to resign is a white masterstroke. Suddenly, the alternative is staring white doubters and the rightwing hate-brigade in the face." But "De Klerk is a disappointment." "De Klerk had thrown in his lot with Codesa, it appeared. Now he's gone back to white supremacy, as the Pan-Africanist Congress points out. The referendum is racist, despite his plea to the rest of us for understanding. What is politically dishonest about it is that there are also problems in the coloured House of Representatives." Therefore, if he is consistent he should also have a colored referendum. Akhalwaya also points out that "those classified white have never been a monolithic nation. Really, we should also have an English referendum, and one each for portuguese, Jews, Greeks and so on."

Whites Must Vote Yes in Referendum—"The duty of white liberals and leftwingers in the forthcoming referendum is crystal clear—they must swallow hard, stifle their repugnance of the National Party and vote yes," states the page 14 editorial. But, THE WEEKLY MAIL also harbors doubts "about the bona fides of President F.W. de Klerk: much of our coverage in recent months has centred on the government's apparent dual strategy of talking to the African National Congress while covertly undermining it." However, "at issue is the continuation of a process which holds out the only realistic hoped of peace and democratic rule in our unfortunate country." The white referendum offers white voters the chance "of clearing the obstacles of far-right fanaticism decisively from the path to a new constitutional order." De Klerk's government "will be only too happy to accept a Codesa decision that the next referendum must be a genuinely non-racial one. But he needs to win and win big. Which is why any white committed to non-racialism should vote and vote yes, on March 17."

CAPE TIMES

Referendum Announcement 'Clearly Thought Out'—"President de Klerk's electrifying response to Potchefstroom appears to have been clearly thought out," notes Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 26 February in a page 8 editorial. "A resounding 'yes' vote, which he is

confident of achieving, will get him off an awkward hook—the so-called white veto—and will strengthen Mr De Klerk's hand as the Codesa negotiations move ahead. he will not hold another white-only referendum, as he made clear this week, although Mr De Klerk might yet hold a referendum for all South Africans to approve or reject the final product of negotiation." White South Africans may be "uncertain and even troubled" by the prospect of far-reaching political change. But a "majority have concluded that the uncertainty of a negotiated settlement is greatly preferable to the certainty of economic upheaval and social disorder which will follow a negative result."

TRANSVALER

Severe International Pressure If Government Loses Referendum—"Sweden's decision to postpone the lifting of certain sanctions until after the referendum in South Africa can be viewed as blatant blackmail," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 24 February. This is "unnecessary interference" in South Africa's domestic issues. However, it is an "indication" of what South Africa can expect if white South Africans vote against the continuance of negotiations for a new constitution. All the sanctions lifted over the past year will be reestablished. "South Africa will once again find itself in the same ranks as Iraq and Cuba." "The news that certain groups plan to boycott the referendum is also not favorable. The electorate have a right to vote on this issue of national importance. How they decide to vote after considering the situation carefully, is their business."

BEELD

Decision Facing White Electorate 'Unenviable'—Referring to the announced white referendum, a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 25 February says "the whites should be aware of the fact that if they give President De Klerk a mandate again then he will continue with constitutional reforms and only a very serious deviation of the principles which he has explained several times, will necessitate a new referendum. This prospect increases the importance of the referendum and places an unenviable sense of responsibility on the electorate." "Unlike the Potchefstroom by-election it will be expected of whites to rise above short-term problems." "As far as we are concerned the choice is clear. On the one hand we have a constitution containing norms of modern civilization, yet acknowledging minority rights and the promise of peace, cooperation and prosperity. On the other hand we have a return to apartheid brought about by violence. May wisdom reign."

Angola

Government, Opposition Conclude Meeting 27 Feb

MB2802083192 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network*
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] The meetings between government and the opposition aimed at concerting their positions, ended in Luanda yesterday. The meeting discussed the registration of (?political parties) and the composition of the future parliament.

Dr. Flavio Fernandes, who represented the government at the meeting, said that the participants narrowed their differences regarding the government proposal on the registration of political parties. The opposition rejected the idea that each party should submit 3,000 signatures for the country's 14 provinces, and the principle of administrative recognition. [passage indistinct]

Botswana

President Masire Leaves on 4-Day Visit to Japan

MB2802092292 *Gaborone Radio Botswana Network*
in English 1900 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, and his entourage left Gaborone this afternoon on a 4-day working visit to Japan which begins on 1 March. Sir Ketumile, who inspected a guard of honor mounted by members of the Botswana Defense Force before leaving, was seen off at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport by the acting president, Mr. Peter Mmusi, cabinet ministers, diplomats, and senior government officials. He is to be joined in London by Lady Masire who has just ended her visit to Geneva, Switzerland. Sir Ketumile is also accompanied by the minister of external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe.

Mozambique

South African Enterprise To Exploit Pande Gas

MB2702191392 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network*
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Text] The National Hydrocarbons Enterprise and Sasol [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation], a South African enterprise which produces (?fuel) out of coal, are to jointly exploit natural gas at Pande, in Inhambane Province.

They signed an incidental accord in Maputo today in terms of which they undertook to sign an accord with an international oil company [words indistinct] the development of natural gas [words indistinct].

Gaza Province Declares State of Emergency

MB2802145092 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network*
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] The government of Gaza Province has declared a state of emergency because of the drought which has hit the region. That decision was made during the provincial government's first session recently. The aim of the session was to assess the evolution of the farming campaign, which is already thought to be lost.

Because of the drought, the Provincial Agricultural Directorate foresees that only 400 tonnes of corn will be harvested in the first planting season, as opposed to the planned 17,000 tonnes.

Judge Sentences Renamo Members to Jail Terms

MB2802083292 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network*
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Feb 92

[Excerpt] The Sofala Provincial Court today sentenced several members of the vast clandestine network of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo. They were accused of encouraging adult citizens to join Renamo's ranks.

The seven persons were accused of promising foreign scholarships in order to encourage young men to join Renamo. Today, the Sofala Provincial Court sentenced them to jail terms ranging from six months to one year. [passage omitted]

Renamo Battalions Infiltrate Bilene District

MB2802092992 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network*
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] Three Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, battalions equipped with assorted weapons, were infiltrated in Gaza Province's Bilene District during the first week of February 1992. Their mission is to destabilize outlying areas. This was disclosed to our correspondent by a citizen who lived in Renamo captivity in Bilene District's (Massumbulene) region for two weeks. The citizen asked not to be identified.

The source said that the three battalions were infiltrated through Maputo Province, and consist mainly of elements trained outside the country. The citizen managed to escape from Renamo captivity on the night of 26 February as the armed group was massacring defenseless civilians in an area between Xai-Xai and Bilene Districts, killing 12 persons, and injuring five others.

New Liberal, Federal Party Surfaces in Maputo

MB2802092792 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network*
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] A new party has surfaced in Maputo. It is the Liberal and Federal Progress Party of the Religious Communities. The president of the new party is Neves Pinto Serrano.

Namibia

DTA Leader on Codesa, South Africa's Referendum

ME2802093792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0822 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] Windhoek Feb 28 SAPA—DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of Namibia President Mishake Muyongo says his party supports Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and urges South Africans to think deeply about the forthcoming white referendum.

"The DTA of Namibia regards Codesa as the only viable proposition for South Africa at this crucial stage, which can bring about a negotiated settlement in the face of a looming Lebanon-type of disaster developing in that unfortunate country," Mr Muyongo said in a press statement issued in Windhoek.

"Now is the time for all freedom loving people to think clearly and deeply, because a mistake here cannot be put right easily again," he said.

Freedom-loving citizens must clearly show they support democracy and democratic rule.

"Now is the time for all positive thinkers in that country to put their foot down and neutralize fascists, rightwingers and ultra-conservative elements once and for all time," Mr Muyongo said.

Namibia has set the example that democracy can work.

"Black men and women and white men and women can rule together," he said.

"We concede that it is no easy task, but whoever said that democracy functions without setbacks and problems" he said.

Swaziland

Newly Revived Group Urges Lifting of Parties Ban

MB2802100492 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 28 Feb 92 p 4

[Report by Bhekumusa Mkwana: "Govt Told To Unban Political Parties"]

[Text] Leader of the newly revived Swaziland United Front (SUF), commonly known as "Inyandza [bundle]" has called for the government to uplift the ban on political parties in the country.

Speaking before a handful of his followers at his home at Ndlunganye under the Logoba area, Pastor Matsapha Shongwe said it was important that the government lifts the state of emergency and open up negotiations because elections were just around the corner.

Elections will be held this coming November.

He said in 1973 King Sobhuza II only halted the operations of political parties but did not say that they will no longer function in the country.

"We appeal to the Government of Swaziland to lift the ban imposed in 1973, the reason being that the parties were not destroyed, but only halted. Otherwise the parties are still here," he said.

He named the parties as Imbokodvo [grindstone] Nation Movement, the Ngwane [Swazi] National Liberatory Congress, SUF, Sibhuluja [mealie cob], and the Democratic Movement.

He said in this world it was very dangerous to rule people and hinder them to raise their views about the way they should be governed, citing the case of neighbouring South Africa which he said tried to rule by an iron hand but has failed.

"Stopping people from raising their concerns only breeds guerilla warfare, and that is not being clever," he said.

He said politics does not mean fighting against one's nationality or suspecting national leaders.

Zambia

Official on Expulsion of Illegal Immigrants

MB2702175792 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Telephone interview with Zambian Foreign Minister Newstead Zimba by BBC reporter Josephine Hazeley in Lusaka; date not given—from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] One of the earliest measures taken by President Chiluba's government has been a drive to rid the country of illegal immigrants. Police swoops have filled Zambian jail cells with foreigners without papers, and this week Senegal has sent planes to pick up hundreds of deportees. On the line to Lusaka, Josephine Hazeley asked Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba why they were picking on West Africans:

[Begin recording] [Zimba] Your question would lead me to believe that the action of expelling illegal aliens only concerned West Africans. That is not so. The exercise does embrace other countries as well. There are 42 countries involved, and the West Africans might not be all West Africans, but the people who have offered a plane to evacuate their people because of this exercise is Senegal, and therefore Senegal has taken out 457 of their nationals out of Zambia. [sentence as heard]

[Hazeley] What is happening to the other nationals?

[Zimba] The other nationals, those who are within the neighboring countries with Zambia, those are being delivered up to the nearest border, and some also have

offered transport by road to take their nationals that have been rounded up, and are working in various (?cells) of Zambia.

[Hazeley] These people who you are deporting from your country and those who are still in your jails, how sure are you that they are not Zambian citizens in fact?

[Zimba] They are not Zambian citizens. They did not have the documents to bear that claim that they are Zambian citizens. Most of these entered the country illegally, without any papers at all.

[Hazeley] But some human rights organizations, and some journalists say the manner in which your department, and you at the head, have carried out this expulsion is not fair. You did it too hurriedly, without no planning, no thought, nothing.

[Zimba] The planning is there, and if I am not working, then I deserve to be criticized, but if I am doing my job, those who feel I am not doing it properly, they have got the right to criticize me but, as far as I am concerned, the proper department under my ministry is carrying out this [word indistinct] according to the book.

[Hazeley] I understand another reason why you have been driving away illegal immigrants is because they say they have been involved in smuggling of your precious minerals. Is that right?

[Zimba] We have (?touched) [words indistinct] departments to authorized them to stay [word indistinct] so the one who can trade in precious stones in a manner that is acceptable, that is not (?touched by that) who is dealing with the smuggling. There are laws here also to deal with the smugglers, even Zambians themselves can be caught and tried for smuggling.

[Hazeley] Don't you think the expulsion in this massive scale of your fellow Africans is going to kind of tarnish the image of Zambia, and also bringing bad relations with your fellow African states?

[Zimba] I don't think so, and I don't believe in that. [end recording]

UK Auditors Probe State-Owned Mining Operations

MB2802140792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1354 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] Lusaka Feb 28 SAPA—A high-powered team of investigators from the United Kingdom has arrived in Zambia to probe allegations of malpractices in the state-owned Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) and Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO).

The British high commissioner to Zambia, Mr Peter Hinchcliffe, on Friday confirmed the arrival of a four-man team at the request of the Zambian Government.

"The team will report to the minister of finance, Emmanuel Kasonde, and all their work will be coordinated from his ministry. All we are doing is to provide the finances and resources," Mr Hinchcliffe added.

The investigators are operating on a three million pound sterling budget granted by the British Government.

The investigators are all from the Audit Department of the British Board of Trade and have credentials as financial and business investigators.

The terms of reference for the UK team are similar to those of the ZIMCO Investigations Committee appointed by the minister of finance last November to investigate ZIMCO operations.

According to sources in Lusaka the Zambian team, headed by businessman Mr Oliver Irwin, is expected to hand over its findings to the foreign investigators when they meet later on Friday.

Opposition: Government Repeating UNIP Mistakes

MB2802150392 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 17 Feb 92 p 3

[By the TIMES reporter]

[Text] The MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] Government is repeating mistakes the fallen regime made and the defeated party will capitalise on these shortcomings in its campaign back into power, UNIP [United National Independence Party] presidential candidate Mr Enoch Kavindele has said.

He said in ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] television Kwacha Good Morning programme yesterday the MMD Government had not learnt from UNIP's mistakes and had wrong priorities which did not include delivering the goods to the masses.

Citing Government's intention to change the currency as one such example he said that was not a priority and would cost much money which could otherwise be used to improve the welfare of the people.

"Changing the currency is not a priority for Zambians what they want is for the Government to be sensitive to their needs.

"What do you gain by changing the currency? What is required is merely to strengthen the Kwacha that's all," he said.

Mr Kavindele was confident UNIP would win the next elections because the MMD Government already had "too many shortcomings." He said UNIP was still intact.

The things he had been against during the UNIP regime were still happening especially the tendency by Government to 'spoil' leaders with luxurious conditions which could not be maintained afterwards.

"In the Second Republic, Government took away initiative from the people especially ministers by giving them vehicles and houses instead of encouraging them to buy their own," he said.

Government officials should be paid more so that a percentage of their salaries could go towards car loans and mortgage to enable them lead decent lives even after they leave public office.

And UNIP secretary general Mr Kebby Musokotwane has accused the Government of hijacking the aspirations of

workers who he said poured in more money and efforts to transform Zambia into a multiparty democracy.

Addressing a meeting of UNIP supporters at Victoria Hall in Livingstone yesterday Mr Musokotwane charged that the Government was now being run by a tribal clan unlike the case under UNIP when it was in power.

Mr Musokotwane tore apart this year's Budget and said it was designed to cheat the people that the Government cared for them when the truth was that people were now more hungry than they were three months ago.

Ghana

Group Criticizes South African Referendum

AB2802063892 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 26 Feb 92

[Text] The Ghana National Committee Against Apartheid has reacted to next month's proposed whites-only referendum on the democratic process in South Africa. A statement by the committee in Accra said the democratic process being pursued should not be side-tracked, stalled, delayed, or brought to an explosive end just because the ultra right-wing Conservative Party has won a single by-election. It described the proposed referendum as a sheer waste of public funds and said it cannot derail the forward march to freedom by the majority black population.

The statement said the new constitution being gradually put in place by the democratic forces is what will save South Africa from world-wide isolation, economic sanctions, and increased poverty.

Ivory Coast

Judge Suspends Trial of Opposition Leaders

AB2702151092 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Text] Abidjan, 27 Feb (AFP)—The trial of the leaders of the Ivorian opposition, which began this morning in Abidjan, was suspended shortly before 1400 following an incident between the presiding judge and the counsel for defense. The presiding judge of the flagrante delicto court, over-angered by the remarks of one the lawyers of the 20 accused persons, threatened to have him arrested.

"Arrest him, throw him into the cells," yelled the presiding judge to the policemen present, setting off a row in the courtroom. Two policemen got near the lawyer, who was immediately surrounded by his colleagues. The session was suspended in general confusion. The leader of the Ivorian Popular Front (FPI), Mr. Laurent Gbagbo, and 19 other officials or members of the opposition, including the president of the League of Human Rights, Mr. Rene Degny Segui, have been accused of being responsible for the acts of vandalism that broke out during the opposition march on 18 February.

French Lawyer Possesses Photos of True Vandals

AB2702165092 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 27 Feb 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is a day of major trials in Abidjan, the Ivory Coast capital. The government has adopted tough measures to clamp down on opposition demonstrations. This morning, student leaders were handed prison sentences for their part in a violent protest. When the trial opened

of 20 senior officials of the Ivory Coast Popular Front, FPI, a human rights leader, and trade union officials accused of responsibility for damage caused in the country's most violent demonstration yet on 18 February, our correspondent, Mark Huband, was at the court, and he sent this report.

[Begin Huband recording] A massive security operation was mounted throughout the center of Abidjan this morning, as the most celebrated trial the city has known got under way at the Palace of Justice, where the burned wrecks of cars are still lying in the car park, following last week's riot for which 20 opposition figures are now on trial.

While the city itself has remained quiet today, the packed courtroom was quickly in uproar, when the French lawyer, Sylvain Maier, defending the FPI leader Laurent Gbagbo, attempted to rubbish the prosecution's case by saying that the correct legal procedures had not been followed, and that all 20 defendants should therefore be allowed to go free. He also said that he had photographs of the people who had committed the damage during the riots, and that he would happily hand them over to the police. Mr. Gbagbo, he said, was at least 800 meters from any of the destruction, and was therefore not guilty.

Mr. Maier, who has been openly critical of the trial—he claims that the prosecution case is without foundation—had his request for the removal of armed soldiers from the courtroom rejected. The court president told him the soldiers were there to protect everybody, to which he replied, Are we in danger?

The state prosecutor, Mr. Adjoussou Yokoun, responded to defense claims that the correct procedures had not been followed by quoting from the country's legal code, which is being used as the basis of the prosecution case.

The government's determination to take tough action against its political opponents currently on trial was made clear earlier this morning when four leaders of the banned students' union, the FESCI [Federation of University and High School Students of Ivory Coast], were given three year prison sentences and ordered to pay fines of 500,000 CFA francs. All four had said they will appeal against the sentences, while six other students were acquitted. Before they emerged from the courtroom in handcuffs, the FESCI secretary general, Ahipeud Martial, said that he and the three others who had received prison sentences were calm and continued to maintain that there was no proof that they had organized a violent demonstration at Abidjan University Campus two weeks ago. The four imprisoned were led away in handcuffs. [end recording]

Niger

Soldiers Block Traffic Access to Airport 27 Feb

AB2702142092 Paris AFP in French 1309 GMT
27 Feb 92

[Text] Niamey, 27 Feb (AFP)—A group of unarmed Niger soldiers blocked traffic this morning between the airport and downtown Niamey by erecting barriers. This was disclosed by the Niger press agency, ANP. The soldiers, from the First Battalion of Infantry, were said to be demanding the payment of two months salary arrears, according to various unanimous sources. The demonstrators broke the windshields of several cars and threatened the occupants. They also molested an ANP reporter and confiscated his equipment.

Military Troops Stage Mutiny Over Pay 28 Feb

HCR Chairman, Interior Minister Held

AB2802070092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0545 GMT 28 Feb 92

["Communique No. 2" issued in Niamey on 28 February by a group of soldiers; read by an unidentified soldier]

[Text] Niamey, 28 February 1992, Communique No. 2: Contrary to our first communique, we were forced to act following the statement of the interim prime minister. For this reason, the following personalities have been arrested: the chairman of the High Council of the Republic [HCR] and the minister of the interior. We want to let everyone know that these personalities will not be released until our demands are met. We call on the people to keep calm. Also, we remind our colleagues in the interior that our action is in the general interest. Long live [words indistinct]; Long live a new army.

[Signed] The troop.

Sergeant Leads 'Full-Scale Mutiny'

AB2802074592 London BBC World Service in English
0700 GMT 28 Feb 92

[From the "World News" program]

[Text] Reports from the West African state of Niger say soldiers have staged a mutiny over pay. Troops occupied the television station in the capital, Niamey, and broadcast a call for the deputy Army chief of staff to be dismissed. A senior government minister issued an appeal for loyal troops to prevent the mutiny from spreading. Mark Huban in Abidjan reports on the latest attempt by soldiers in the region to threaten the process of democratization:

[Begin recording] What began early on Thursday [27 February] as a protest by a small group of soldiers in Niger over the government's failure to pay them, during the night turned into a full-scale mutiny when soldiers occupied the national television station to voice their

demands that the deputy Army chief, Commander Abou Mamane, be sacked and that salary arrears be paid. The capital, Niamey, was rocked by gunfire around midnight. But it is not yet clear whether the mutinous soldiers were fighting Army units who remained loyal to the interim government of Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou.

The education minister, Albert Wright, who is standing in for the prime minister, who is on a tour of the country's desert interior, last night appealed for loyal troops to stand by the reformist government, which was elected by a national conference last year. The mutinous troops said that their support for the reform program was conditional on their demands being met. The mutiny is being led by a sergeant, Hassane Ide, who led the occupation of the television station and said the troops were on strike in Niamey and at the Military Training Center at (Tondi Bia). The troops have complained that even the Special Forces' 481 soldiers sent to Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War have still not been paid. The mutinous troops also freed an Army captain, Malicki Bouraima, who was imprisoned last year after being accused of the massacre of Tuareg nomads in the northern town of Tchén-Tabaradene in May 1990.

It is the third time in two months that a reformist government in West Africa has been faced with an army mutiny, which threatens to destabilize the process of democratization. In Togo and Congo, the military might successfully force the new governments to rethink appointments to key posts and allow the military a greater role in government. [end recording]

Second Battalion Supports Actions

AB2802081292 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0751 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] We are stopping our programs temporarily, to allow you to listen to the statement by the troops of the Second Battalion in Agadez:

[Begin unidentified soldier recording] Following the statement made by our comrades-in-arms of Defense Zone No. 1 [words indistinct], we, the rank and file of the Second Battalion, [words indistinct] duty to greet once more our colleagues in Niamey [words indistinct]. We use this opportunity to announce to the Niger nation [words indistinct], that means that we are prepared to face the enemies of our dear country [words indistinct]. Niger territory is indivisible. We give our (?unflinching) support to all the demands made by our comrades-in-arms of the First Battalion. As far as we of the Second Battalion are concerned, we are demanding the removal of Zonal Commander (Issaka Dambo). Long live the Republic of Niger. Long live the Niger Armed Forces.

[Signed] The troops. [end recording]

'Troop Committee' Issues Demands

AB2802082092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0730 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Statement issued by "Troop Committee"; read by unidentified soldier]

[Text] Niamey, 27 February 1992 [as heard]. Troop Committee: Consider that the officers are responsible for the disastrous Army situation; considering that for a long time, the troops have not been seen in a good light, have been poorly treated, and poorly paid; we, the rank and file of Niamey, have decided to go on strike. The strike will continue until our demands are met. These demands are:

1. Two months arrears of PH [expansion unknown];
2. Arrears of UAT [expansion unknown];
3. Two months salary arrears;
4. Water and electricity for those (?married) and living in town;
5. [words indistinct] for the troops;
6. The troops request the immediate replacement of Abou Oumarou [name as heard], deputy chief of general staff;
7. The immediate release of Malicki;
8. Payment of allowances for the men of the (Comara Bandi) squadron;
9. The (?movement) of troops (?as requested) by non-commissioned officers;
10. Training and promotions must be according to regulations;
11. Housing allowances;
12. Arrears for soap supply;
13. (Beni) (?affair).

Note: The troops will no longer condone any inopportune delay in salary payments. They also recall that they will not accept any delay in meeting the first three demands. We respect the transition and all its institutions. We are prepared to die for the nation; meet our demands. Forward for a new Army! Forward for the nation!

[Signed] The troops.

Committee Urges Premier To Return

AB2802092092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0904 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Communique No.3 issued by the "Troop Committee" in Niamey on 28 February—read by announcer]

[Text] We are calling on the prime minister to return to Niamey without any fear and without an escort. His safety will be guaranteed by elements of the (?squadron).

Soldiers Close Niamey Airport

AB2802102592 Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT
28 Feb 92

[Text] Niamey, Feb 28 (AFP)—Mutinous soldiers closed the capital's airport early Friday and ordered an approaching French plane to turn back as students took to the streets to protest the threat to Niger's new democracy.

A radio communique by troops who seized the radio station earlier in the day announced the airport closure and the warning against the approaching aircraft, identified only as "a French plane."

Thousands of youths gathered in the city center, shouting slogans against the "anti-democratic forces" behind the mutiny.

Many soldiers wandered about the city, occasionally shooting into the air, but with no clear purpose.

It was unknown if they were loyalist troops or supporters of the soldiers who seized the radio and arrested two top civilian officials earlier in the day.

Army Zone 3 Issues Statement

AB2802095592 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0911 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Statement issued by Army Zone 3 Command on 28 February; place not given—by unidentified soldier]

[Text] Following the statement made by the Zone 1 and 2 commands, we troops of Zone 3 (?support) the demands by [words indistinct]. We are firm in our support for this action. We are asking the civilian population to remain calm. We are prepared to sacrifice ourselves in the supreme interest of the nation. Forward for a new Army [words indistinct].

Presidential Guard Supports 'Mutiny'

AB2802103392 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1014 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] The Presidential Guard forces have just announced their support for the mutiny by the national armed forces.

4th Battalion Supports 1st Battalion

AB2802104492 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1022 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Statement issued by the 4th Battalion soldiers on 28 February; place not given]

[Text] The rank and file of [word indistinct] the 4th Battalion hereby pledge unconditional support for their

brothers of the 1st Battalion until (our demands are met). We are prepared to fight for the Niger nation against any attack by the black sheep. Niger is and will remain one and indivisible.

Long live the rank and file. Long live Niger.

Customs Officers Support Mutineers

*AB2802121492 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1131 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Statements issued by the gendarmerie and customs officers in Niamey on 28 February—read by announcer]

[Text] Following the moral support of 27 February [date as heard], the national gendarmerie has just entered into action through the presence of its elements of the Niamey [word indistinct]. It is also asking units in the interior to do the same.

Finally, the men of the customs services pledged their solidarity: The men of the customs services pledge full support to the mutinous troops.

Premier Cheiffou, Ministers Consult

*AB2802115092 Paris AFP in French 1058 GMT
28 Feb 92*

[Text] Abidjan, 28 Feb (AFP)—Niger's transitional prime minister, Amadou Cheiffou, was in his private residence today at 1030 in Maradi, 500 kms east of Niamey, where he was holding consultations with several of his ministers over the stand to adopt in the face of the military mutiny which broke out in Niger last night.

According to his close aides contacted in Maradi—a town close to Mr. Cheiffou's native village—by telephone by AFP, the head of government was "perfectly calm and determined." The source stated that no decision had been made yet on the answer to give to the mutineers' call to the prime minister to return to Niamey "without fear and without escort." The adviser, however, expressed the belief that such a scenario was "quite improbable."

The adviser said that Mr. Cheiffou, who has been on a private visit to Maradi since 25 February, was not arrested by the soldiers last night. He said that his personal guards—about 20 in number—were very faithful to him, and that he had even received the support of the Airborne Regiment stationed in Maradi. Finally, he said that the people of Maradi have started to mobilize themselves in order to take to the streets to protest this showdown.

Communique on Hostages' Release

*AB2802110892 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1048 GMT 28 Feb 92*

["Communique No. 3"—as heard—on release of hostages issued by the troops in Niamey on 28 February]

[Text] Given the fact that part of our demands have already been met, we have decided to free those taken hostage. This can be confirmed by a single phone call. We remind the nation that we have received support from the police; the Presidential Guard; and the Republican Guard, which is meanwhile demanding the removal of their commander. We are also supported by the Zone 2 Command, which is also demanding the removal of its commander, (Issiaka Lamine).

Furthermore, we remind the soldiers that they must stop firing gunshots immediately. We inform them that their January pay and (allowances) will be given to them without delay.

Long live our united Army! Long live the troops, long live the transition, and long live a democratic Niger!

HCR Chairman Describes Abduction

*AB2802132592 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Telephone interview with Professor Andre Salifou, chairman of the High Council of the Republic, by unidentified reporter; place not specified—live]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] This is the Voix du Sahel transmitting from Niamey. The time is 1301 [1201 GMT]. We have live on the phone Professor Andre Salifou, chairman of the High Council of the Republic [HCR], who has just been freed.

[Salifou] Good day, dear compatriots. As you have just heard [words indistinct], I have been free for at least one hour. I was arrested last night, precisely at 0130 in the morning, [as heard] by our young compatriots, who were unhappy about a number of things—a number of grievances that they have already made public to the nation. These young compatriots maintained particularly correct behavior toward me: no insults, no mistreatment.

When they came for me at my house, they allowed me time to get dressed and to comb my hair before asking me to follow them, freely, into their vehicle. I was then transferred to a house near the Junior High School VIII. [strong noise and short break, Salifou continues] Hello! Hello! Hello!

[Reporter] We are still listening to you, Mr. Chairman.

[Salifou] So, in that house, the young men who guarded me were courteous. [Words indistinct] with my guards. At about 0610 or 0615 this morning, I was transferred to the Fire Brigade Unit, where I was treated with similar courtesy. I was served coffee and given everything I needed. As much as I can remember, I was transferred at about 1010 to the (?residence) of the lieutenant commanding the Fire Brigade Unit, where I had every modern convenience, a room where I could rest—particularly comfortable because I [words indistinct] and the servants were explicitly instructed to provide me with anything I would request.

I had been there for about 20 to 30 minutes when I saw other uniformed men coming along with the minister of interior and the military quartermaster, (?who served as the contact) between our young compatriots and the government in particular. That is how our release, Interior Minister Mohamed Moussa and myself, was secured. Head of State General Ali Saibou played a decisive role in the whole process. I make it a point to say this. Thank you.

[Reporter] Mr. Chairman, (?what do you think of their recommendations?

[Salifou] But my dear, you should (?ask) the government. I am the chairman of the High Council of the Republic. The situation is so serious that the three institutions will hold a meeting. Following the discussions, you will be informed on the decisions. I can, however, tell you that following the efforts which the government has made since this morning, a considerable amount of money—I say considerable, with regard to the country's financial difficulties—has already been released to meet part of the demands—at least those of material nature.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr. President.

[Salifou] You are welcome.

Niamey Airport Reopens

LD2802153192 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1500 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] There has been a return to calm in Niamey, Niger: The soldiers who began a rebellion last night returned to their barracks early this afternoon after having won their case. The government has promised to pay the two months' pay due them.

The international airport has also just been reopened, and the UTA flight from Paris which has been diverted to Abidjan will finally be able to land in Niger's capital this afternoon.

Radio To Resume Normal Operations

AB2802123292 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1212 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Communique read by unidentified soldier—recorded]

[Text] Following the normalization of the situation, we are asking the Niger Radio and Television Broadcasting Service to kindly resume its normal operations. Long live the troops! Long live the Niger Army!

Presidency, HCR, Government Statement

AB2802133092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1300 GMT 28 Feb 92

[“Joint Statement” issued in Niamey on 28 February by the Presidency of the Republic, the High Council of the

Republic, and the transitional government—read by Sabo Seidou, secretary general of the HCR]

[Text] Joint statement issued by the president of the Republic, the High Council of the Republic [HCR], and the transitional government: The president of the Republic, the HCR, and the transitional government have noted the release of the personalities detained as well as the evacuation of Broadcasting House. These two facts constitute an important condition for the opening of dialogue with the compatriots who organized today's action. The transitional bodies are resolved to finding adequate solutions to the material and social demands made.

The president of the Republic, the HCR, and the transitional government are calling on leaders of the troops to persevere in the negotiations embarked upon with the competent military and civilian authorities. They are calling on the Niger population to remain calm and to renew its confidence in the democratic transition. They are calling on the democratic forces to persevere in their [words indistinct] their mobilization for active democracy.

[Signed] The president of the Republic, the HCR, and the transitional government.

(?Long live) the HCR!

Nigeria

'Ghost Names' Removed From Voters Register

AB2802101592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 26 Feb 92

[Text] The chairman of the National Electoral Commission, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, has said that 20 million ghost names have been removed from the voters register. He said in Lagos yesterday that the fictitious names were eliminated following the compilation of a new voters' list last July. Prof. Nwosu said, however, that the number of voters in the register was not up to the 70 million being speculated by some sections of the media. He gave an assurance that the actual figure would soon be released after the documents would have been thoroughly cross-checked.

Sokoto University Closed Following Disturbances

AB2802100092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Text] Students of the Usman Dan Fodio University, Sokoto, have been sent home indefinitely. This followed a violent students' demonstration early yesterday at the permanent site in Sokoto. The closure of the institution was conveyed to the students in a statement signed by the registrar, Alhaji Abubakar Usman.

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